

Gettysburg.

Mothers' Day was observed in our M. E. church yesterday by special music and an appropriate sermon by the pastor, and in the Sunday school every mother was furnished with a beautiful white carnation. About sixty of these flowers were pinned on the mothers, who afterward wore them through the preaching service, and were a rich ornament, and added grace to motherhood. This manner of observation of the day was very appropriate and speaks well of the esteem in which the true mother is held.

Our M. E. Sunday school had an attendance yesterday of 140. Better can and will be done.

On next Sunday there will be an all-day Sunday school, beginning at 9:15 a.m. and continuing until 9 p.m. The larger part of the forenoon will be devoted to the study of the designated lesson for the day by competent teachers, and the last hour of the forenoon will be devoted to the discussion of questions pertaining to Sunday school work by able teachers in the work. The afternoon will be devoted to the discussion of Sunday school work by state speakers and others. This will be a red letter day for the cause and a day that will give a great impetus to the cause, and will be worth while for every student of the bible, and of great interest to the community. I bespeak great interest in the movement and a very large attendance. Let everybody come and enjoy the feast of good things to be spread for the occasion, and get filled with spiritual food and secure an equipment of power that will enable them to secure better results in the future in Sunday school work. Some very important questions will be considered and ably discussed.

This will be a strenuous week in our state, and the people will be awakened and charmed by the eloquence of Taft and Teddy, each presenting his claim why he should be preferred to the other. There may be voters who will be sorry they can not vote for both and there may be those who will have a decided preference for the one or the other, and there may be some who will not vote for either of them. Of the latter class presumably there are few. They are both coming very close to us. Teddy will be at Greenville and Bradford on Thursday; and Taft will pay his respects to the people at Greenville on next Monday. Thus those of us who have a curiosity to gratify can have our wish satisfied at either of those places and dates. Of course, Teddy believes there is imminent danger that our government will go down in ruin, and that he is the only man capable of saving the ship of state and directing it into a safe harbor. There are very many who do not share that belief with him, and who believe there are many

men as capable as he and much more so. The salvation of our country does not depend on Teddy and his elevation to the presidential office. If it did the case would surely be alarming. It is a little surprising that we have so many persons of such excitable natures. Time and experience eliminates this faculty from very many, but there may be some who never pass from under delusions acquired hastily under the excitement of the hour. Would it not be well for all of us to be more deliberate and exercise a calm judgment that will enable us to arrive at conclusions without being led by demagogues and designing persons? Bossism is the bane of politics and enemy of good government; and it is amusing to listen to the exploitation of the ism. Bossism always comes in on the other fellow and never belongs to the fellow who prates about it. Trying to fool the people is a great game to play.

On the 21st the primary election will be held and candidates for the various offices of the county, district and state will be chosen according to the call. It is to be hoped our people favoring good government and the enforcement of the laws will not fail to attend and express by ballot their preference for good government by nominating men of true patriotism. Let there be no failure in doing this.

May 13.

XOB

Only a Fire Hero

but the crowd cheered, as, with burned hands, he held up a small round box, "Fellows!" he shouted, "this Bucklen's Arnica Salve I hold, has everything beat for burns." Right! also for boils, ulcers, sores, pimples, eczema, cuts, sprains, bruises. Surest pile cure. It subdues inflammation, kills pain. Only 25 cents at Wm. Kipp's Sons Co.

Palestine.

Levi Woods is working at the carpenter business in Richmond, Ind., at present.

Mrs. Bess Leas and daughter Lottie visited Mrs. Anna Woods last Thursday.

Harry Creager and family have moved to Palestine and are occupying Finley Saylor's house.

Miss Ruth James visited Lulu Fitzwater Sunday.

Willard Clapp is filling a position in Detroit, Mich., at present.

Decoration Day will be observed here on May 30, two weeks from Thursday. Why not spend your time in helping out the exercises at home instead of going elsewhere?

Addison Parent and family visited John Parent Sunday.

Henry Judy is doing plastering near New Madison this week.

Miss Flossie Manuel attended Sunday school at Palestine Sunday.

May 13.

JONES.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Fussy Frocks and Summer Coats.

The dainty fussy summer frocks in which most women delight are especially pretty this season. Pannier lines have brought out the flowered designs in the materials to be made up after the new old fashion. New because the 1912 pannier clings closely to the figure, extends well down toward the foot of the skirt, and adds not a whit to the expanse at the hips, so you see it is really a novelty in its class and likely to be much more generally becoming than the old Watteau style.

Silk and Cotton combinations are a feature of the new models. Very many are half of silk, for the under dress will be of summer taffeta in white, with a narrow panel front edged with narrow pleated ruchings



The above design is by The McCall Company, New York, Designers and Makers of McCall Patterns.

and ornamented with stuffed roses of the silk. Over this is draped, pannier fashion, soft mull printed in a wide border of pink roses, waist of the same, finished with a wide collar of white tucked (mull edged) with a ruffle of Valenciennes lace. The belt of black ribbon velvet closed in front with cameo buckle. Bordered materials in floral designs lend themselves very well to pannier drapings and combinations of color are a feature of such gowns, and such patterns come out best over a white petticoat as a rule. Often the hem at the foot and belt will be in matching silk or velvet in complete contrast to the colors in the border, but there is no rule for these contrasts.

Sprigged Muslins and other old timey patterns in mull and organdie and the various silk and cotton tissues are all in course of making for warm

summer days. Almost all have draperies, and many are made with plain narrow underskirts of no greater width than prevailed last year, but the draperies and trimmings now used completely change the effect, though none of these are at all bouffant—in fact a tape with lead-shot is often used to hold the draperies down close to the figure.

Puffings and Flounces of lace or material are all greatly employed, but are all limp and floppy as possible.

Sashes are very much in style and are in many cases made of the full width silk or satin, drawn tight about the figure so that the sash forms all there is of the waist except the yoke and sleeves. There is only one wide end with these that falls down the middle of the back within a foot of the bottom of the skirt, and has a heavy fringe as a finish in many instances.

White Satin skirts, with or without a matching short coat, are the last word for the luxuriously fitted summer wardrobe and one piece dresses of the same material are also used. For more general wear skirts of wash corduroy and pique are made up on plain tailored lines with nothing in the way of trimming but pearl or crochet buttons at the left front flap where these skirts fasten.

Summer Coats. For the long dust coat that completely covers a dainty gown many stylish models are shown in rough pongee silks, serges and the ubiquitous taffetas in plain and changeable tints.

Some of the handsomest have long collars and cuffs of Macramé lace, which is admirably suited for such trimmings. Smart wraps of the Turkish towellings that go under many different names are prettiest and most practical in ecru tints.

VERONA CLARKE.

A Great Building Falls when its foundation is undermined, and if the foundation of health—good digestion—is attacked, quick collapse follows. On the first signs of indigestion, Dr. King's New Life Pills should be taken to tone the stomach and regulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Pleasant, easy, safe and only 25 cents at Wm. Kipp's Sons Co.

ROOSEVELT CANDIDATES.

The Roosevelt candidates for Delegates and Alternate Delegates from the Fourth Congressional District, composed of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer and Shelby counties, to the Republican National Convention, to be held at Chicago on June 18, 1912. These candidates for Delegates and Alternate Delegates will be voted on at the Primary election to be held in said counties on May 21, 1912. Two Republican Delegates and two Republican Alternate Delegates are to be elected. If you are for Roosevelt vote for:

CARL D. JONES.
J. C. PENCE.
CHARLES B. BUCHHOLZ.
C. B. DEWESE.
Don't forget the candidates. Don't forget to vote. COMMITTEE.

GOV. BACHELDER SAYS TO FARMERS

PAST MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE MAKING SPEECHES AGAINST COL. ROOSEVELT.

A BETRAYER OF HIS PARTY

He Seeks to Destroy Free Government—Campaign Financed by Millionaire Law-Breakers—Farmers, First Compassionate, Now Condemn.

Cortland, O., May 9, 1912.—(Special.)—Ex-Gov. Naam Bachelder of New Hampshire, late master of the National Grange, in his address in this city last evening, said in part:

"I am present tonight not as a 'Progressive,' nor as a 'Standpatter,' as the words are used in political parlance, but as a Republican, interested in the success of the candidate and principles of the Republican party. I am here to discuss with you some of the issues involved in the present campaign for the nomination of a Republican candidate for president to be supported at the election in November.

One of the persons named in this connection is Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose utterances and record I propose to discuss with frankness and fearlessness. When he retired from the presidency March 4, 1909, he had made several announcements that appealed to the good judgment of the American people, and if they had been adhered to by him would have guaranteed him great influence in national affairs and the regard of the people as long as he might live. In December, 1911, he wrote: 'My nomination for a third term would be a national calamity.'

The governors of seven states, which states contain but 8 per cent. of the Republican voters of the country, assembled in Chicago and wrote Colonel Roosevelt, tendering him the nomination for president. Immediately following this "tender," an extensive speaking campaign was arranged, involving the use of special trains and other expensive equipment to properly receive the nomination that had been tendered him.

Perkins and McCormick.

It has been frequently asserted, and never denied, the enormous expense of this and other campaigning in order to properly receive the tender was financed by the notorious Mr. Flynn, the millionaire lobbyist in Pennsylvania, formerly associated with Senator Quay; Medill McCormick, head of the International Harvester trust; George W. Perkins of the Steel trust, and Frank A. Munsey, a heavy owner in various trusts. Financed in this way, Colonel Roosevelt started out on an extensive campaign in the interest of the common people and with the slogan "the people must rule." His speeches contained no just and untrue attacks upon the president, and the most cantankerous rant and villification of those who are not supporting his insane leadership for notoriety and applause.

If about \$600,000 was spent in one county of New York, largely contributed by millionaires, what is the probable aggregate amount being spent in the country to obtain control of the government with Colonel Roosevelt as a figurehead?

A Judas Act.

What about Colonel Roosevelt's betrayal of President Taft, who was nominated and elected president with his endorsement and active support? He states that the nomination was tendered by the governors of seven states, but in view of the lavish use in this campaign of the money of millionaires, is it not probable that their call took precedence over that of the seven governors?

Col. Roosevelt's campaign speeches are no less than bitter attacks upon the president's ability and integrity by frequent reference to him as a weakling, and disloyal to the interests of the people. Is it not probable that the money of George W. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey have had something to do with his change in this particular? How much influence should his pleading for a square deal and giving the common people a chance have when the mainspring of his campaign is located in such a source?

What a Governor Thinks.

Here is what Governor Marshall of Indiana said only a few days ago:

"Instead of money getting out of politics, the Roosevelt campaign prompts me to believe that money is getting into politics in a more determined way than ever before, in spite of the effort to keep it out. Formerly, powerful combinations of wealth were willing to wait until after the inauguration to begin its operation on the high official of the country. The Roosevelt campaign makes me wonder if so-called big business hasn't found that process too slow and has begun to get in on the ground floor, or to begin its operations before the convention, with a view of controlling the nomination. Putting it in another way, I wonder if 'My Dear Harriman' hasn't decided he would prefer to receive the 'letter' before the convention, rather than after the election and inauguration."

The farmers of Ohio are urged to vote for Colonel Roosevelt because of President Taft's position on the Canadian reciprocity bill. Our chief obstacle in an effort to defeat the bill was the influence of Colonel Roosevelt and his followers for its enactment.

Roosevelt on Reciprocity.

The following extract from a speech which Colonel Roosevelt delivered before the Republican club of New York abundantly proves this.

"I want to say how glad I am at the way in which the members of the club here tonight responded to the two appeals made to them to uphold the hands of President Taft, both in his effort to secure reciprocity with Canada and in his effort to secure the fortification of the Panama canal. And in addition to what has been said about reciprocity with Canada, I would like to make this point: It should always be a cardinal point in our foreign policy to establish the closest and most friendly relations of equal respect and advantage with our great neighbor on the north. And I hail the reciprocity arrangement because it represents an effort to bring about a closer, a more intimate, a more friendly relationship of mutual advantage on equal terms between Canada and the United States."

It matters very little that in recent speeches Colonel Roosevelt has said that upon deliberation he was convinced that the reciprocity bill was bad and would have worked to the injury of the farmers, for such statements are so gaudy as to deceive no one. It is simply another evidence of his insatiable desire to win the nomination by any means at his command, even by a complete reversal of his former position.

This third term candidate made several speeches in New Hampshire during our primary campaign, but he did not discuss national issues nor state anything that he would do if elected president to remedy the imaginary evils that he ranted so much about. Neither has he in any of his speeches discussed that prominent Republican policy, the tariff. His addresses in New Hampshire were neither dignified nor argumentative. At Concord, where he made the principal address, he used the pronoun "I" 185 times, not counting indiscriminate use of "me" and "my." At Nashua, he said:

"If a legislature is in the way, I'll move it out of the way."

"If a boss is in the way, I'll move him out of the way."

Does this sound like a campaign for the people or for Theodore Roosevelt?

His utterances were of this nature throughout, neither appealing to intelligence nor reason. About Progressives. No word in the English language has been more misused than the word "progressive" as it has been specially appropriated by elements in both the leading political parties that are seeking to win popular favor by suggesting that they stand for some wonderful, transcendental sort of progress that will wipe out all troubles, trials and tribulations, make everybody happy and prosperous, and, in short, make of this earth a blooming paradise. Progress down here below never yet was accomplished and never will be accomplished except through the leadership of men of well-balanced judgment and discriminating common sense.

The active leaders in Colonel Roosevelt's campaign are a few very wealthy men who have been interfered with in amassing fortunes by President Taft's enforcement of anti-trust legislation; a few sore office holders who lost their positions after the retirement of the former president, and quite a large number of minor office holders throughout the country who were aided by Colonel Roosevelt in securing their places and who desire his nomination and election that he may be in position to still further aid them in their ambitions. These furnish the basis of his noisy campaign in a false attempt to convince the people that it is their campaign, and that they ought to rule.

Compassion, Now Condemnation.

Regard for the success of the Republican party by which he has been signally honored and for the continuation of its policies which have so largely contributed to the prosperity of the people, has failed to appear in the numerous addresses he has made. At the beginning of this campaign the earlier admirers of Colonel Roosevelt, not realizing the conditions that actuated his change of decision in regard to the presidency and the source of his financial backing, were inclined to regard the change with compassion, and only regretted his poor judgment, but now that the facts are known and his campaign has been conducted with such bitterness manifested towards President Taft, their compassion has been changed to condemnation.

President William Howard Taft has conducted the affairs of the high office which he has occupied for three years with great ability and rare discernment for the interests of the people. In the management of our diplomatic relations with the great nations of the world our interests have been represented by such a wise policy as to command the respect of every other nation. A less firm hand might have involved us in cruel and expensive wars. The contingencies that may arise in our relations with South America, Central America and the

Orient during the next few years will demand strong and reliable leadership to avert possible conflicts that would be disastrous to every interest. The people of this country desire universal peace and need the man at the head of the nation that is most likely to secure it.

President Taft is a protectionist to the extent required for the protection of American labor and American capital. Through his efforts a tariff board was created to study industrial conditions throughout the world, in order to intelligently enact such tariff legislation as our people needed for continued prosperity. The Sherman anti-trust law has been enforced against more corporations than by any previous occupant of the White House, and changes in the law for its greater efficiency have been urged upon congress.

Freedom Threatened.

The constitution is defended and the courts which constitute the bulwark of the people in defense of their rights and against popular action incited in the heat of passion during a contest, have been upheld, and any attempt to destroy this means of safety vigorously opposed. The charge that we do not now have a representative government and that the people do not rule has proven, under his wise administration, only a bogey put forward by insincere candidates to promote their personal advancement.

President Taft's position upon reciprocity was opposed by many farmers, but he was frank enough to state his position without equivocation and manifested no inclination to sacrifice his honest judgment to curry favor with anyone. We have greater respect for the man who has convictions and stands by them than for him who tempers his utterances by what seems to be popular favor. Reciprocity of the brand proposed in the bill is a dead issue and should not enter into this campaign; but if it does, we have shown that Colonel Roosevelt was as firmly committed to it as President Taft, and there is no reason for favoring his candidacy or that measure. Even if it were as inimical to the farmers' interests as some of us contended during that contest, it was insignificant compared with the great accomplishments in matters that affected the farmers' interests. His active support of legislation for highway improvement evidenced in various ways, and especially in addresses at good roads conventions, his enthusiastic support of postal savings banks, which resulted in their establishment; his influence in special messages to congress and otherwise in favor of parcel post legislation, and his public endorsement of the plan for investigation of farmers' co-operative banks now in operation in foreign countries with the object in view of their establishment here, are a few of the matters directly affecting farmers' interests in which President Taft has manifested, not quiescent, but enthusiastic interest and support. The farmers of other states were as greatly disturbed and as vigorously opposed to the reciprocity measure as the farmers in Ohio, and yet they appreciate the great accomplishments of President Taft, and have recently chosen solid delegations to the Chicago convention pledged to his candidacy.

Farmers Interested.

We should not fail to appreciate the fact that the farmers of the country are more prosperous today in proportion to capital invested and labor involved than ever before, and this prosperity has been augmented during the past three years. Farms have increased in value and farm products have sold at better prices, due in some degree to the better markets provided by improved business conditions under our tariff laws. Means of transportation and communication open to the farmers have been extended and improved, and the farmer as a factor in public affairs has been recognized as never before. These conditions result from wise administration under Republican rule and able direction of governmental affairs by President Taft. He is entitled to be known as a progressive much more than those who are so insane over progressiveness that they resemble the person who stood so erect that he leaned backward.

Failure to renominate President Taft for re-election would amount to an impeachment of the Republican party and its principles, as well as to President Taft himself. With a single exception no president who has served but four years has failed of renomination. Such action would cause the party to enter the campaign for election with the admission that its administration of national affairs had been a failure. No loyal Republican admits any such thing as that. The administration has more than made good and kept its platform pledges to the people. The honorable and dignified positions scrupulously adhered to by President Taft during recent attacks upon him from a source from which they should have never come, have caused vast numbers of loyal Republicans in all the states to appreciate, as they had not done before, his great ability, his unswerving adherence to duty, his integrity and noble personal character, and will result in his renomination at Chicago and his triumphant re-election.

The delegates from Ohio will be found among his supporters at the Chicago convention, and the loyal Republican voters of the state will contribute to the ratification of his choice at the polls in November by an old-time Republican majority,